

LUCANIA THE NEW QUEEN.

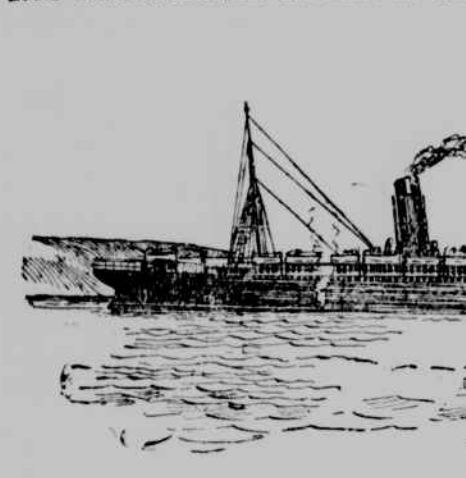
DETHRONING THE PARIS.

FIFTY-NINE MINUTES TAKEN OFF THE WESTWARD RECORD.

THE BIG CUNARDER HAS WON THE SCEPTRE OF THE SEAS ON HER SECOND TRIP, AND FILLED THE PROMISE MADE BY HER WONDERFUL MAIDEN VOYAGE.

The ocean steamer record has been lowered again. Last night, a few minutes after 10 o'clock, the giant Lucania sped swiftly through the rain and fog-covered seas and dropped anchor outside the bar, with the proud consciousness that she had wrested from the Paris the palm so long held by her. To the wonderful triumph of her maiden record just a month ago she has now added the victory of more mature age, and stands to-day without a peer in the list of ocean flyers.

She has made the best maiden record ever made; she has made the biggest twenty-four hours' run ever made; she has made the best



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westward record, and she has probably made the best average speed ever made.

The present voyage took her just 5 days, 13 hours and 29 minutes. This is fifty-nine minutes faster than the best westward trip of the Paris, made in October of last year. The fastest run for twenty-four hours ever before made was achieved by the Lucania on her maiden trip. It was 54 miles, and unless she herself increased the distance on this trip, it remains the record. Her average speed on her maiden trip was 25.9 knots, while the best average of the Paris was 25.0. Her average for this voyage is not yet computed, but will probably be higher than any yet made.

The ship sailed from Queenstown on the morning of October 1, and passed Daunt's Rock at 1:15 p. m., precisely. Straight across the sea she came, neither pausing nor turning aside from her course, and at 10:04 o'clock last night she passed the Sandy Hook Lightship. A moment afterward, the telegraph and telephone wires brought messages announcing that she had lowered the record by 59 minutes. The difference between the local times of her departure and arrival is only 5 days, 8 hours and 49 minutes, but to this 4 hours and 35 minutes must be added to allow for the difference of time between here and England.

The agents of the Lucania did not expect her to break the record on this trip. Perhaps they hoped that she might, but the head winds and fog that have been reported off the coast made them afraid to advance any prophecies until the matter was beyond dispute.

The Lucania is a sister ship to the Campania, and her builders profited by the experience gained in building the former vessel. The power of her engines is enormous. She is fitted with two sets of the most powerful triple expansion type, each capable of developing over 15,000 indicated horse-power. In size she is not far below the Great Eastern, the monster ship of the days of our grandfathers. She is 820 feet long, and has an extreme breadth of 65 feet 3 inches, and a depth of 42 feet. Her gross tonnage is 12,250 tons and her displacement about 18,000 tons.

Following are the times of passage of the fastest ocean steamships from Queenstown to New-York:

Ship	Days	Hours	Minutes
Ubbia	5	22	37
New-York	5	20	36
Albatross	5	19	36
Albatross	5	19	36
Albatross	5	19	36
Albatross	5	19	36
Albatross	5	19	36
Albatross	5	19	36
Albatross	5	19	36
Albatross	5	19	36

The Teutonic held the record up to July, 1892, when it was won by the Paris. The latter lost her own record again in October of the same year. The Campania has never held the record.

SWELLING THE GULF STORM DEATH-LIST.

RELIEF BOATS RETURNING WITH FULLER DETAIL OF THE DISASTER.

New-Orleans, Oct. 6.—The "Pleasure" relief boat returned to this city at 1:30 this morning from Bayou Cook, Grand Isle and Cheniere, and confirms the reports of the awful loss of life in that region. The lists brought by the boat of the dead and the saved are nearly complete, few families being missing. The following is a recapitulation:

Cheniere-Living, 606; dead, 729.
Grand Isle—Dead, 27.
Bayou Andrew, Chinese camp—Dead, 63.
Bayou de la Perle—Dead, 10.
Grand Lake—Almost all the people drowned.
Calabogie—No news.

Bay St. Louis, La., Oct. 6.—The lugger Jacoma and the schooner Salvador Rosa have just returned from a cruise around the islands, having in tow two disabled vessels, the lugger Australia and the schooner Mary. They found five dead bodies at Creole Gap, and buried them there. More than 100 deaths are reported in the Louisiana Marsh. The Jacoma and Rosa found the lugger Rosalie, of New-Orleans, a complete wreck, with four dead bodies lashed to her. The beach around the island was strewn with wreckage. The United States revenue steamer Seward, which was reported here as lost, is doing good work all along the Sound. The large schooner Henrietta P. is wrecked and lying on the shell road near Dunbar's factory, at Cedar Point. The schooner Pauline is a complete wreck. The Julia B., which arrived here on Saturday heavily loaded with lumber, is entirely destroyed. The damage done to the bay and Waveland is much greater than at first estimated.

AN EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFER OF AID.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Charles Fargo, second vice-president of the American Express Company, yesterday sent the following telegram to the Mayor of New-Orleans:

"We tender to you or to any reliable committee of citizens of your city, on behalf of the sufferers from the great storm in its vicinity, the services of this company for the free transportation of donations of money, clothing, provisions, etc."

MORE THAN 20,000 BELGIAN MINERS OUT.

Brussels, Oct. 6.—The strike of coal miners in the Charleroi District was renewed unexpectedly this afternoon. In sympathy with the men of the Borinage District hundreds returned to work this morning. About 3 o'clock, however, men began to leave the pits. To-night more than 20,000 miners are out, and the number is likely to increase to-morrow. In several towns mobs have gathered and are menacing the military officials. Troops have been sent to the pits to aid the local authorities.

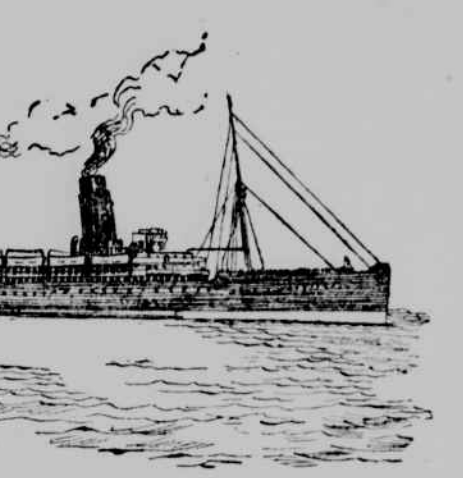
MORE TROOPS REACH MELILLA.

PREPARATIONS OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT FOR DEALING WITH THE MOORS.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM FOR A WAR POLICY—ARMY REGIMENTS EAGER FOR SERVICE IN NORTH AFRICA.

Madrid, Oct. 6.—Cable communication with Melilla, which was interrupted by the Moors, has been restored. The latest news from the fortress is that the Moors are invisible. It is supposed that they are hiding in the valleys near Melilla, awaiting reinforcements or some favorable opportunity to make an attack. The first detachment of military reinforcements from Spain reached Melilla to-day, and was ordered to cruise along the Moorish coast between Tangier and Melilla, making Algeiras, on the Bay of Gibraltar, its headquarters. The Second Army Corps will be concentrated, probably at Seville, in order to be ready for an emergency at Melilla.

The enthusiasm for a war policy grows hourly among the people. The discontent with the present domestic policy has abated, and the protests against paying taxes have been still temporarily. Senor Gamazo, the Minister of Finance, to-day informed Queen Regent Christina that the Treasury has a revenue of 90,000,000 pesetas available for an expedition to Morocco. The whole



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army wish to go to the North African coast, and a dozen regiments have volunteered to force the extra pay usually given for active campaign work. Patriotic manifestos call upon all men capable of bearing arms to offer their services to the Government. At Malaga, one of the important military stations, hundreds of men crowd into the barracks and the Prefecture, begging to be enrolled as volunteers to fight the Moors. All the foreign Ministers call daily at the Foreign Office to hear the latest news from Melilla.

EXECUTION OF PALLAS THE ANARCHIST SHOT IN THE BACK BY THE FIRING PARTY OF SOLDIERS—HIS FEAR OF DEATH.

Barcelona, Oct. 6.—Pallas, the Anarchist who attempted to assassinate General Martinez de Irujo, was shot in the back by the firing party of soldiers in the morning. The execution ground back of the fortress of Montjuich was surrounded by troops. Immense crowds of people gathered, but were not allowed to pass the military lines. There was no disturbance whatever. The condemned man was taken by a military escort from the cratory in which his last hours had been spent and marched to the place of execution. He was perfectly self-possessed. Arrived at the fatal spot, Pallas was placed with his face to the blank wall of the fortress and his back to the six infantrymen composing the firing party. The sergeant in command gave the word to fire and Pallas fell dead.

London, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Madrid shows that Pallas's demeanor during his last night on earth was not as calm as dispatches from Barcelona this morning indicated. P. talked incessantly with his guards until midnight, much of his conversation being in justification of his act and of the deeds of other Anarchists. After talking thus for three hours he threw himself upon a pallet, but was unable to sleep. At 3 o'clock in the morning a bell in a church near the fortress tolled the hour. The sound appeared to P. to be the tolling of the bell of St. Peter's, and he muttered to himself: "The agony of death is creeping on me. I have only six hours to live. His traitorous act has become an ordinary condemned criminal."

PRINCE BISMARCK OUT DRIVING TO LEAVE KISSINGEN FOR FRIEDRICHSHAGEN THIS AFTERNOON.

Kissingen, Oct. 6.—Prince Bismarck drove out with Dr. Schweininger this afternoon. He looks somewhat stronger and responded to several salutations from pedestrians along the road. In the streets of the town he was cheered by all whom he passed. Dr. Schweininger says that he is well satisfied with his patient's condition, and would long ago have taken him home had the ex-Chancellor not been so fearful that travelling would make his situation worse.

The special train on which Prince Bismarck will start for home to-morrow will leave here at 12:35 p. m., and is timed to reach Friedrichshagen at 10 p. m. The entire population of Kissingen will turn out and form a line to the station, where the train will be driven from his abode to the railway station. The train will pass through Göttingen, in Hanover, and it is the intention of the students of the university there to march in full dress to the station to salute Prince Bismarck. The railway station at Eisenach will be decorated. The "Berliner Tageblatt" reaffirms that Prince Bismarck was recently using the neck by an extent often asserted. The Prince's intellect is keen, and he is as alert as ever. The depression into which he fell during his illness has vanished, says the "Tageblatt," and he is now in excellent spirits. The recent adverse rumors as to his condition were probably due to an exaggerated version of a joking allusion he made to the possibility of his spending Christmas in Kissingen.

TRIED TO BLOW UP A REBEL WARSHIP THE BRITISH FLAG USED AS A COVER BY BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS—THE EXECUTION OF NEW PORTS AT RIO.

Montevideo, Oct. 6.—A letter dated September 29 received from Rio Janeiro by a banking firm to-day, says that by order of the Government an attempt was made, under cover of the British flag, to blow up an insurgent man-of-war. The plot was discovered in time and was frustrated by the British squadron.

London, Oct. 6.—The officials at the Brazilian Legation here justify the execution of new forts at Rio on the ground that Admiral Melho's fleet of holding the shore rendered it impossible for the harbor forts to fire on the insurgent squadron without endangering the city. "We cannot remain defenceless," said a secretary, "and we will have nothing to do with foreign intervention. The foreign vessels have only one duty, and that is to protect the property of foreigners. We certainly would not permit the presence of a foreign vessel that would be a menace to the insurgents from bombarding the city. However, we believe that the Government is strong enough to protect itself."

The Secretary of Legation declared that many of the sensational reports purporting to describe the situation at Rio Janeiro were utterly untrue, and that some of the dispatches yesterday and today, from Rio Janeiro, and these messages made no reference whatever to a renewed bombardment of the city by the rebel Admiral's fleet, or the capture of a steamer by the rebels, or the killing of civilians. If these alleged occurrences or any of them were true, he added, the Legation's dispatches would certainly have mentioned them.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF PARNELL'S DEATH.

Cork, Oct. 6.—The anniversary of Charles Stewart Parnell's death was celebrated here to-day with a series of imposing ceremonies. This afternoon a procession of thousands marched through the principal streets to the hall in which the memorial meeting was held. The speakers extolled Parnell, reviewed the recent course of affairs in the British Parliament, and appealed to the people to fight on undiminished for the cause of Home Rule. The Nationalist Club and many private houses are draped with black. There has been no disorder and the police have made no arrests.

A CHILD'S HEROIC ACT.

HE LOSES HIS LIFE TO SAVE THAT OF HIS BROTHER.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BROOKLYN TROLLEY—THE FATHER AND MOTHER FAINT, AND THE MOTORMAN CRIES IN COURT.

The Brooklyn trolley added another victim to its long list yesterday. Johnnie Timony, six years old, lost his life after saving that of his brother Frank, two years his senior. The little fellow's father was one of the first to reach the place of the accident, and fainted on seeing the mangled form of his son.

It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when Johnnie and his brother left their home, at No. 23 Rush-st., to play in the street. They had a little cart with them, and took turns in giving each other rides. Half a block from the house is Myrtle-ave. Through this street runs the DeKalb-ave. trolley line.

There is a curve at the corner of Rush-st., and the trolley track is clear until they get around the bend. While the cart was on the track, car No. 28 came dashing around the curve. Johnnie saw the car approaching, and bracing himself in the middle of the track, pushed the cart with his brother in it out of danger. Just as he did so the car came on him and hurled him high into the air.

Near the place of the accident the boy's father is employed in a coal yard. He was one of the first to rush with the crowd about the unconscious form of the boy. He did not know that the boy was his until he saw the face. He fell on his knees beside the mangled body and raised the head gently to his lap. The child's legs and arms were broken and the skull was crushed. A moment later the father fainted. The little fellow was then carried to a neighboring store. The ambulance surgeon, Dr. Riley, took him to the hospital, where he died an hour later.

As soon as the father recovered he hastened to his home, where he told his wife of the awful fate their boy had met. Mrs. Timony rushed from the house almost frantic with grief, and started for the hospital to see her boy. She had gone only a block when she uttered a shriek and fell to the sidewalk. Friends assisted her to her home.

Policeman Duffy, arrested the motorman, Charles Folger, who lives at No. 86 Franklin-st. Folger was taken to the 100-ave. police court, followed by a large crowd. When he was arraigned he cried like a child, and told the justice that the accident was no fault of his, for he did not see the boy until he was almost on him. He had done the best he could to stop the car.

"It was a terrible sight, Judge," he said, "and I feel very bad over it, for I have children of my own."

The justice held Folger in \$1,000 bail on a charge of homicide, the bondsmen being John L. Heins, superintendent of the DeKalb-ave. line.

THE SCOURGE YET SPREADING. TWENTY-FOUR NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER AT BRUNSWICK.

SURGEONS MAKING MORE COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS TO FIGHT THE PESTILENCE—TWO DEATHS.

Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 6.—To-day twenty-four cases of yellow fever were reported here and one death. That of Mrs. K. Talkerson, on Jekyll Island. Death—Cases under treatment, 92; discharged, 64; died, 15. Total, 181. Ratio of mortality, 83 per cent.

The death of Mrs. Talkerson was one of peculiar sadness. She leaves an infant only a few days old, its birth occurring the day after she was stricken with the yellow fever.

Surgeon Murray returned from the detention camp to-night, where he was in consultation with Surgeon Carter. Further and more complete arrangements were made to fight the disease. Surgeon Murray reports to-night that infection of Sereven and Dale's Mill has ended, and both places are free from suspicion.

Two new cases of yellow fever are reported at Jasp. To-day and one death—Mrs. Ogden.

A BROKER DIES IN A HORSE-CAR RIDING WITH A FRIEND ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE LINE, HE IS SUDDENLY OVERTAKEN—LIFE EXTINCT WHEN HELP ARRIVES.

A WELL-KNOWN MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Walter H. Powers, a well-known broker, and a member of the Stock Exchange, died suddenly in an Eighth-ave. surface car last evening. Mr. Powers had been visiting a friend named John P. Simpson, who lives at No. 75 Eighth-ave. Shortly after 9 o'clock the two men got on Car No. 36, of the Eighth-ave. line, to go to Powers's home.

They chatted until the car pulled some business papers out of his pocket, and began to look over them. When the car reached Forty-ninth-st. the conductor, attracted by the appearance of Mr. Powers, called to Mr. Simpson:

"Look at your friend. I think he's ill." Simpson started to his feet and glanced at his friend's face. It was deathly white, and he bore the appearance of having an apoplectic stroke. He seemed to be choking.

The car was in front of the stables of the railroad, and Mr. Powers was carried into one of the offices. An ambulance was summoned, but when it arrived the surgeon declared that Mr. Powers was dead. He attributed the death to heart disease. Mr. Simpson then went to tell Mr. Powers of her husband's death.

Mr. Powers was in business at No. 60 Broadway, and lived with his wife and three children at No. 8 West Fifth-st. He was a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and dealt principally in mercantile bills. He was only thirty-nine years old, and was of an exceedingly athletic build. He was an active member of the New-York Athletic Club and other clubs, and was a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Mr. Powers's father, George W. Powers, was at one time a leading drygoods merchant in this city and a member of the firm of T. N. Underhill & Co., the large drygoods house, which later became G. W. Powers & Co.

MRS. G. PARK INJURED IN A RUNAWAY. SHE IS THROWN FROM HER CARRIAGE AT RYE AND IS TAKEN HOME CONSCIOUS.

Mrs. G. Park, wife of George C. Park, of Park & Tiford, while out driving yesterday afternoon at Rye, met with a serious accident by being thrown from her carriage in a runaway. Mrs. Park and a woman friend had gone for a drive, when the horses took fright and overturned the carriage. Mrs. Park was taken home unconscious, suffering from a scalp wound and other injuries. Her companion escaped unhurt.

DOM PEDRO GRANDISON DID NOT RAIL.

Vienna, Oct. 6.—An official denial is made to-day of the statement published by the Paris "Temps" that Prince Augustus of Saxony, grandson of the late Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, embarked yesterday at Bordeaux for Rio Janeiro. The Prince is an Austrian naval officer, and is now at Pola.

TRUE REPUBLICANS ALL.

A TICKET TO BE PROUD OF.

EDWARD T. BARTLETT NAMED FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

JOHN PALMER FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. DEPEW ELECTRIFIES THE CONVENTION.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S NAME HEADS THE LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—A STRONG DECLARATION OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES IN THE PLATFORM—ALL PARTS OF THE STATE—THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Syracuse, Oct. 6.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated this ticket:

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—EDWARD T. BARTLETT, of New-York.
Secretary of State—JOHN PALMER, of Albany.
Controller—JAMES A. ROBERTS, of Buffalo.
Attorney-General—THEODORE C. HANCOCK, of Syracuse.
State Treasurer—ADDISON B. COLVIN, of Glens Falls.
State Engineer and Surveyor—CAMPELLE W. ADAMS, of Utica.

It is a strong ticket, a ticket that every Republican voter can cast his ballot for with pride, for it is composed of honorable and able men. Every Republican in voting for Edward T. Bartlett for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and thinking with satisfaction of his distinguished career at the bar and his unstained private record, cannot but contrast that life with that of Isaac H. Maynard, the thief who stole the election returns of Dutchess County, and in reward has been nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Democratic party.



EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

What temptation will there be for the Union soldiers of the State to vote for Cord Meyer, Jr., the sugar refiner, when the Democratic party has nominated for Secretary of State, in preference to that capable man of business and distinguished member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain John Palmer, who has been nominated for Secretary of State by the Republican party. And so on through the list of Republican candidates for State offices. Every man of them is of superior fitness for the office for which he has been nominated.

CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES.

The Republican State Convention also nominated for delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention the following: Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and Edward Lauterbach, of New-York; Jesse Johnson, of Kings County; Frederick W. Hells, of Westchester County; Michael Hirschberger, of Orange County; J. Rider Cady, of Columbia County; John T. McDonough, of Albany County; John M. Francis, of Rensselaer County; John L. Parkhurst, of Steuben County; John L. Gilbert, of Franklin County; Augustus Frank, of Wyoming County; Commodore P. Vedder, of Cattaraugus County; William P. Goodelle, of Onondaga County; and Daniel H. McMillan, of Erie. Any voter who will contrast this list of proposed delegates to the Constitutional Convention with that put forth by the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga to-day will perceive in an instant that the revision of the constitution had better be trusted to the suggested Republican delegates.

As Joseph H. Choate is the superior in trained ability to deal with constitutional questions to Allen C. Beach, who heads the list of Democratic candidates for delegates-at-large, so do Mr. Choate's fellow-candidates for delegate outrank their Democratic opponents.

Moreover, the Republican candidates were not imposed upon the State Convention of the Republican party by a ring of bosses; they were selected by the delegates themselves. That was made manifest by several stubborn contests outside and within the convention between candidates for the several offices. The Republican Convention was the scene of a conflict over the nomination for three of the five State offices for which nominations were made, and in one case, the candidate for Attorney-General, was only selected after two ballots. The exception of Messrs. Murphy, Hill, Sheehan and Croker were nominated by acclamation. As for Maynard, the character of the convention was revealed by the fact that only one vote was cast against him.

THE FREE CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention assembled about noon in the big Albany Hall, which had been handsomely decorated with flags in honor of the convention. In the two or three hours which preceded the meeting there had been a lively contest in the hotels of Syracuse between the friends of the rival candidates for Judge, for Attorney-General and for State Treasurer. The New-York delegation met and vainly endeavored to come to an agreement with one of the two New-York candidates for the nomination for Judge—Edward T. Bartlett and John S. Smith—for it was felt that the delegation should, if possible, vote as a unit. Mr. Smith, as a popular chairman of the Republican County Committee, naturally had a large number of supporters. Mr. Bartlett, however, was also strongly supported. Chauncey M. Depew, who had arrived early in the morning, although a New-York delegate, did not attend this meeting. Thomas C. Platt sent a substitute to the meeting, who voted in favor of the delegation supporting Edward T. Bartlett when the delegation finally voted in its meeting. There were twenty-three delegates who voted for Mr. Bartlett and eighty for Mr. Smith. It became clear, however, in this interval that the delegates in the interior of the State by a large majority thought that Mr. Bartlett had better be nominated, and that he would receive the nomination. The friends of Mr. Smith, like free-born Americans and untrammelled Republicans, however, still pushed him for Judge.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

Albany Hall meanwhile had been filling up, and it was crowded with spectators

and delegates when at 12 o'clock the hour arrived for the meeting of the convention. Three men—Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt and Frank Hiscock—were greeted with a big uproar of cheers and applause. Mr. Hiscock, who was not a delegate, took a seat upon the stage. Mr. Depew and Mr. Platt had seats upon the main aisle with their fellow-Republicans from New-York City.

Looking down this aisle one saw the faces of Cornelius Van Cort, of New-York; Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn; John H. Scatterd, of Buffalo; Congressman James S. Sherman, of Utica; Congressman James J. Belden, of Syracuse; Congressman Seneca E. Payne, of Auburn; John F. Parkhurst, of Bath; Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn; William A. Sutherland, of Rochester; Senator Charles T. Saxton, of Clyde; Jacob M. Patterson and James A. Blanchard, of New-York; Senator O'Connor, of Binghamton; Assemblyman George R. Malby, of St. Lawrence County, and ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall.

AN ARMY OF STALWART REPUBLICANS.

As the onlooker surveyed the hall upon either side of this main aisle, one saw the faces of nearly every Republican leader in the sixty counties of the State. The indomitable courage of the Republican party was expressed in all their faces. Not one of these men had thought of remaining home because of the Republican defeat of 1892. They were confident, plainly, that with candidates of character, and with a platform truly expressing the political faith of the Republican party, its candidates for State officers this fall will be elected.

William Brookfield, of New-York, as chairman of the Republican State Committee, soon after 12 o'clock stepped to the front of the platform and called the convention to order. The first business transacted was the offering of prayer to God by the Rev. Dr. Bachman, of Syracuse, that the deliberations of the convention would be fruitful in good to the people. The roll-call, which was read by John S. Kenyon, the secretary of the Republican State Convention, revealed only one contesting delegation, that from the 114 Assembly District of Onondaga County. Mr. Brookfield then announced that ex-Assemblyman Patrick H. Cullinan, of Oswego, had been selected by the convention to act as temporary chairman. Mr. Cullinan was escorted to the chair by Congressman Sherman, of Utica, and John N. Scatterd, of Buffalo. Mr. Cullinan was warmly greeted, and he repaid the delegates for their kindness by making a strong and interesting speech upon the political issues of the day. He referred to the opening of his address frankly to the Republican defeat of 1892, and then contrasted the prospects of condition of the United States during the Republican rule of twenty-five years with its present state of financial misery. Mr. Cullinan's speech also dwelt on State issues. One was the theft of the Legislature by the Democratic party through the action of Isaac H. Maynard in stealing the election returns in 1891. Mr. Cullinan's words in denunciation of Judge Maynard were applauded by the convention. In closing his speech Mr. Cullinan pointed out that the Democratic Legislature and Governor had increased the State taxes \$5,000,000 since 1891, when a Republican Senate checked the spirit of Democratic extravagance.

THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES CHOSEN.

The convention then swiftly created its committees, putting John N. Scatterd, of Erie County, at the head of the Committee on Permanent Organization; James Sherman, of Utica, at the head of the Committee on Contested Seats; William A. Sutherland, at the head of the Committee on Resolutions, and C. P. Vedder, of Cattaraugus County, as chairman of a committee on delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. Upon motion of Assemblyman Malby, of St. Lawrence County, the rules of the last Republican Assembly were adopted. The convention then took a recess for three hours. The Committee on Resolutions met in the office of ex-Senator Hiscock during the recess and drew up the platform of the convention. The other committees also met and did their work. The candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention already mentioned were selected. The Committee on Contested Seats decided to give each contesting delegate from the 119 districts of Onondaga County one-half a vote. The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, but the Committee on Resolutions, not having completed its work, it was determined not to go on with the convention.

MR. DEPEW BOISTS THE ASSEMBLY.

At this juncture Delegate Chauncey M. Depew was discovered sitting in his seat, without occupation and by the unanimous voice of the convention, he was drafted to make a speech. Mr. Depew was in good humor and in good trim for speech-making, and he made one of the strongest which has been made this present political campaign. As a business man, he depicted as observed at first hand, the pressing effect upon the industries of the United States of the change from a Republican to a Democratic National Administration. With great earnestness he depicted to the convention the prosperity of the country during Republican rule, and the depression in trade which followed the incoming of the Democratic party into power at Washington. He depicted great laughter by saying that the country had kept the Republican party in control of the government for twenty-five years, and after only one year of experience of Democratic rule, it was ready once to welcome the Republican party.

The inability of the Democratic Senate to pass the bill repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase law was commented upon by Mr. Depew in severe terms, and his description of the United States Senate as a "cave of the winds" drew out great laughter and thunders of applause. Mr. Depew was careful to say that the financial troubles of the country are as much due to fears of changes in the tariff as to the Sherman Silver Purchase law. His speech delighted his hearers, and when he ended it he was applauded vehemently by all his fellow-delegates.

The convention then took up its several tasks. The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the name of Judge Frank Brandage for permanent chairman. Mr. Brandage was conducted to the chair by ex-Senator William H. Robertson, of Seneca County, who had been a distinguished lawyer of Buffalo. He thanked the convention for the honor it had done him, sketched briefly and strongly the political issues of the day, and then assumed his duties as chairman.

Ex-Senator Robertson offered a resolution in memory of ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

PROCEEDING TO THE NOMINATIONS.

"Nomination of candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals," said Chairman Brandage, and the convention at once proceeded to this business. It was at once apparent that there was to be a tie vote over the nomination. Ex-Assemblyman Milo M. Acker, of Hornellsville, nominated Judge William H. Rumsay, of the Supreme Court, for the office. Mr. Acker eulogized Mr. Rumsay, stating that he has been fourteen years upon the bench, is universally popular in Western New-York, and as a candidate several years ago for the same office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, ran ahead of the remainder of the Republican ticket. Senator Charles T. Saxton seconded the nomination of Judge Rumsay, and called attention to his war record.

James S. Lehman, of New-York, in the absence of Chauncey M. Depew, who was to have made the nominating speech but had to depart to hold an engagement at Ithaca, followed with the speech nominating Edward T. Bartlett. Mr. Lehman said that Mr. Bartlett was a Republican lawyer of large practice and large reputation. The Bar Association of New-York, which had denounced Judge Maynard, hoped that Mr. Bartlett would be nominated. The Republican party in opposition to Maynard and in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bartlett. It was well, Mr. Lehman argued, in view of the action of the Bar Association of New-York in opposition to Maynard to select some New-York Republican lawyer as the candidate

CRIME AGAIN REWARDED.

BOSSSES NOMINATE MAYNARD.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS UGLY WORK.

A NOTE OF WARNING FROM ROCKLAND.

ROBERT WEIDELMAN, ANTI-SNAPPER, TELLS THE ASSEMBLED DELEGATES SOME UNPALATABLE TRUTHS ABOUT MAYNARD'S NOMINATION—ALL THE NAMES SELECTED BY MURPHY, HILL AND CROKER GO THROUGH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, Oct. 6.—Just one man in this big Democratic Convention, one man among 380, had the courage to declare his opposition to the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard. Viewed simply as an exhibition of moral strength it was admirable. "You will lose to the Democratic ticket tens of thousands of independent and Democratic votes," he shouted above the hisses and hootings of the machine's obedient vassals. "His act was a crime, and if it was to be rewarded, it has been rewarded enough!" The name of this undaunted delegate, the only Anti-Snapper whose voice could not be stopped with office, was Robert Weideman, of Rockland. He answered taunt with defiance, and the hoarse uproar of jeers by hotly declaring that he would stand on his right as a Democratic delegate to say what it pleased him to say in a Democratic convention.

Isaac H. Maynard. That he voiced the sentiments of many other delegates everybody knew. At least fifty-four members of the convention were notoriously in attendance for the very purpose of opposing and, if possible, preventing the nomination of Maynard. The Albany delegation, Smith Weed's group from Plattsburg, and Cord Meyer's people from Long Island were all there to make war on the bosses and their plan to force Maynard on the party. But not a man among them had the courage to peep. Meyer and his delegates, indeed, had deserted the little Administration party the minute the announcement was made that their man was to be taken in by the machine and put at the head of its Maynardized ticket.



ISAAC H. MAYNARD.

That settled Reformer Meyer. All his independence and "rugged force of character" oozed out of him like gum from a tapped maple, and even on the question of admitting the paper delegation from the 14th District of Albany, Meyer and his men stood by the machine. The